

Exhibit M

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Apple Inc.

Apple Inc. is an American multinational technology company specializing in consumer electronics, software and online services headquartered in Cupertino, California, United States. Apple is the largest technology company by revenue (totaling US\$365.8 billion in 2021) and, as of June 2022, is the world's biggest company by market capitalization, the fourth-largest personal computer vendor by unit sales and second-largest mobile phone manufacturer. It is one of the Big Five American information technology companies, alongside Alphabet, Amazon, Meta, and Microsoft.

Apple was founded as **Apple Computer Company** on April 1, 1976, by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne to develop and sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. It was incorporated by Jobs and Wozniak as **Apple Computer, Inc.** in 1977 and the company's next computer, the Apple II, became a best seller and one of the first mass-produced microcomputers. Apple went public in 1980 to instant financial success. The company developed computers featuring innovative graphical user interfaces, including the 1984 original Macintosh, announced that year in a critically acclaimed advertisement. By 1985, the high cost of its products and power struggles between executives caused problems. Wozniak stepped back from Apple amicably and pursued other ventures, while Jobs resigned bitterly and founded NeXT, taking some Apple employees with him.

As the market for personal computers expanded and evolved throughout the 1990s, Apple lost considerable market share to the lower-priced duopoly of the Microsoft Windows operating system on Intel-powered PC clones (also known as "Wintel"). In 1997, weeks away from bankruptcy, the company bought NeXT to resolve Apple's unsuccessful operating system strategy and entice Jobs back to the company. Over the next decade, Jobs guided Apple back to profitability through a number of tactics including introducing the iMac, iPod, iPhone and iPad to critical acclaim, launching "Think different" and other memorable advertising campaigns, opening the Apple Store retail chain, and acquiring numerous companies to broaden the company's product portfolio. When Jobs resigned in 2011 for health reasons, and died two months later, he was succeeded as CEO by Tim Cook.

Apple Inc.



Apple Park, the company's headquarters in Cupertino, California within Silicon Valley

Formerly	Apple Computer Company (1976–1977) Apple Computer, Inc. (1977–2007)
Type	Public
Traded as	Nasdaq: <u>AAPL</u> (https://www.nasdaq.com/symbol/aapl) Nasdaq-100 component DJIA component S&P 100 component S&P 500 component
ISIN	US0378331005
Industry	<u>Consumer electronics</u> <u>Software services</u> <u>Online services</u>
Founded	April 1, 1976 in <u>Los Altos, California, U.S.</u>
Founders	<u>Steve Jobs</u> <u>Steve Wozniak</u> <u>Ronald Wayne</u>
Headquarters	<u>1 Apple Park Way</u> ,

Apple became the first publicly traded U.S. company to be valued at over \$1 trillion in August 2018, then \$2 trillion in August 2020, and most recently \$3 trillion in January 2022. The company receives criticism regarding the labor practices of its contractors, its environmental practices, and its business ethics, including anti-competitive practices and materials sourcing. Nevertheless, the company has a large following and enjoys a high level of brand loyalty. It is ranked as one of the world's most valuable brands.

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Products

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[Software](#)
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Corporate identity

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[Headquarters and major facilities](#)
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Corporate affairs

[Corporate culture](#)
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[Manufacturing and assembling](#)
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	Cupertino, California, U.S.
Number of locations	521 retail stores (2022)
Area served	Worldwide
Key people	Arthur D. Levinson (chairman) Tim Cook (CEO) Jeff Williams (COO)
Products	AirPods Apple Watch iPad iPhone Mac
Services	App Store Apple Card Apple Music Apple TV+ Apple Pay
Revenue	▲ US\$365.82 billion (2021)
Operating income	▲ US\$108.95 billion (2021)
Net income	▲ US\$94.68 billion (2021)
Total assets	▲ US\$351.02 billion (2021)
Total equity	▼ US\$63.09 billion (2021)
Number of employees	154,000 (2021)
Subsidiaries	Beats Electronics Beddit Braeburn Capital Claris Drive.ai InVisage Technologies
Website	apple.com (https://www.apple.com)
Footnotes / references	
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[Privacy stance](#)[Charitable causes](#)

Leadership

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History

1976–1980: Founding and incorporation

Apple Computer Company was founded on April 1, 1976, by [Steve Jobs](#), [Steve Wozniak](#), and [Ronald Wayne](#) as a [business partnership](#).^{[3][6]} The company's first product was the [Apple I](#), a computer designed and hand-built entirely by Wozniak.^[7] To finance its creation, Jobs sold his only motorized means of transportation, a [VW Bus](#), for a few hundred dollars, and Wozniak sold his [HP-65](#) calculator for US\$500 (equivalent to \$2,381 in 2021).^[8] Wozniak debuted the first prototype Apple I at the [Homebrew Computer Club](#) in July 1976.^[9] The Apple I was sold as a [motherboard](#) with [CPU](#), [RAM](#), and basic textual-video chips—a base kit concept which would not yet be marketed as a complete personal computer.^[10] It went on sale soon after debut for US\$666.66 (equivalent to \$3,175 in 2021).^{[11][12]:180} Wozniak later said he was unaware of the coincidental [mark of the beast](#) in the number 666, and that he came up with the price because he liked "repeating digits".^[13]



In 1976, [Steve Jobs](#) co-founded Apple in his parents' home on Crist Drive in [Los Altos, California](#).^[3] Although it is widely believed that the company was founded in the house's garage, Apple co-founder [Steve Wozniak](#) called it "a bit of a myth".^[4] Jobs and Wozniak did, however, move some operations to the garage when the bedroom became too crowded.^[5]

Apple Computer, Inc. was incorporated on January 3, 1977,^{[14][15]} without Wayne, who had left and sold his share of the company back to Jobs and Wozniak for \$800 only twelve days after having co-founded Apple.^[16] Multimillionaire [Mike Markkula](#) provided essential business expertise and funding of US\$250,000 (equivalent to \$1,117,930 in 2021) to Jobs and Wozniak during the incorporation of Apple.^[17] During the first five years of operations, revenues grew exponentially, doubling about every four

months. Between September 1977 and September 1980, yearly sales grew from \$775,000 to \$118 million, an average annual growth rate of 533%.^[18]

The Apple II, also invented by Wozniak, was introduced on April 16, 1977, at the first West Coast Computer Faire.^[19] It differed from its major rivals, the TRS-80 and Commodore PET, because of its character cell-based color graphics and open architecture. While the Apple I and early Apple II models used ordinary audio cassette tapes as storage devices, they were superseded by the introduction of a $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch floppy disk drive and interface called the Disk II in 1978.^{[20][21]}

The Apple II was chosen to be the desktop platform for the first "killer application" of the business world: VisiCalc, a spreadsheet program released in 1979.^[20] VisiCalc created a business market for the Apple II and gave home users an additional reason to buy an Apple II: compatibility with the office.^[20] Before VisiCalc, Apple had been a distant third place competitor to Commodore and Tandy.^[22] By the end of the 1970s, Apple had become the leading computer manufacturer in the United States.^[23]

On December 12, 1980, Apple (ticker symbol "AAPL") went public selling 4.6 million shares at \$22 per share (\$.10 per share when adjusting for stock splits as of September 3, 2022),^[15] generating over \$100 million, which was more capital than any IPO since Ford Motor Company in 1956.^[24] By the end of the day, 300 millionaires were created, from a stock price of \$29 per share^[25] and a market cap of \$1.778 billion.^{[24][25]}



Apple's first product, the Apple I, designed by Steve Wozniak, was sold as an assembled circuit board and lacked basic features such as a keyboard, monitor, and case. The owner of this unit added a keyboard and wooden case.



The Apple II Plus, introduced in 1979, designed primarily by Wozniak

1980–1990: Success with Macintosh

A critical moment in the company's history came in December 1979 when Jobs and several Apple employees, including human-computer interface expert Jef Raskin, visited Xerox PARC in to see a demonstration of the Xerox Alto, a computer using a graphical user interface. Xerox granted Apple engineers three days of access to the PARC facilities in return for the option to buy 100,000^[26] shares (22.4 million split-adjusted shares as of September 3, 2022)^[15] of Apple at the pre-IPO price of \$10 a share.^[27] After the demonstration, Jobs was immediately convinced that all future computers would use a graphical user interface, and development of a GUI began for the Apple Lisa, named after Jobs's daughter.^[28]

The Lisa division would be plagued by infighting, and in 1982 Jobs was pushed off the project. The Lisa launched in 1983 and became the first personal computer sold to the public with a GUI, but was a commercial failure due to its high price and limited software titles.^[29]



The Macintosh, released in 1984, is the first mass-market personal computer to feature an integral graphical user interface and mouse.

Jobs, angered by being pushed off the Lisa team, took over the company's Macintosh division. Wozniak and Raskin had envisioned the Macintosh as low-cost computer with a text-based interface like the Apple II, but a plane crash in 1981 forced Wozniak to step back from the project. Jobs quickly redefined the Macintosh as a graphical system that would be cheaper than the Lisa, undercutting his former division.^[30] Jobs was also hostile to the Apple II division, which at the time, generated most of the company's revenue.^[31]

In 1984, Apple launched the Macintosh, the first personal computer to be sold without a programming language.^[32] Its debut was signified by "1984", a \$1.5 million television advertisement directed by Ridley Scott that aired during the third quarter of Super Bowl XVIII on January 22, 1984.^[33] This is now hailed as a watershed event for Apple's success^[34] and was called a "masterpiece" by CNN^[35] and one of the greatest TV advertisements of all time by TV Guide.^[36]

The advertisement created great interest in the original Macintosh, and sales were initially good, but began to taper off dramatically after the first three months as reviews started to come in. Jobs had made the decision to equip the original Macintosh with 128 kilobytes of RAM, attempting to reach a US\$1,000 (equivalent to \$2,608 in 2021) price point, which limited its speed and the software that could be used. The Macintosh would eventually ship for US\$2,495 (equivalent to \$6,508 in 2021), a price panned by critics in light of its slow performance.^{[37]:195} In early 1985, this sales slump triggered a power struggle between Steve Jobs and CEO John Sculley, who had been hired away from Pepsi two years earlier by Jobs^[38] saying, "Do you want to sell sugar water for the rest of your life or come with me and change the world?"^[39] Sculley decided to remove Jobs as the head of the Macintosh division, with unanimous support from the Apple board of directors.^[40]

The board of directors instructed Sculley to contain Jobs and his ability to launch expensive forays into untested products. Rather than submit to Sculley's direction, Jobs attempted to oust him from his leadership role at Apple.^[41] Informed by Jean-Louis Gassée, Sculley found out that Jobs had been attempting to organize a boardroom coup and called an emergency meeting at which Apple's executive staff sided with Sculley and stripped Jobs of all operational duties.^[41] Jobs resigned from Apple in September 1985 and took a number of Apple employees with him to found NeXT.^[42] Wozniak had also quit his active employment at Apple earlier in 1985 to pursue other ventures, expressing his frustration with Apple's treatment of the Apple II division and stating that the company had "been going in the wrong direction for the last five years."^{[31][43][44]} Despite Wozniak's grievances, he officially remained employed by Apple, and to this day continues to work for the company as a representative,^[43] receiving a stipend estimated to be \$120,000 per year for this role.^[12] Both Jobs and Wozniak remained Apple shareholders after their departures.^[45]

After the departures of Jobs and Wozniak, Sculley worked to improve the Macintosh in 1985 by quadrupling the RAM and introducing the LaserWriter, the first reasonably priced PostScript laser printer. PageMaker, an early desktop publishing application taking advantage of the PostScript language, was also released by Aldus Corporation in July 1985.^[46] It has been suggested that the combination of Macintosh, LaserWriter and PageMaker was responsible for the creation of the desktop publishing market.^[47]

This dominant position in the desktop publishing market^[48] allowed the company to focus on higher price points, the so-called "high-right policy" named for the position on a chart of price vs. profits. Newer models selling at higher price points offered higher profit margin, and appeared to have no effect on total sales as power users snapped up every increase in speed. Although some worried about pricing themselves out of the market, the high-right policy was in full force by the mid-1980s, notably due to Jean-Louis Gassée's mantra of "fifty-five or die", referring to the 55% profit margins of the Macintosh II.^{[49]:79–80}

This policy began to backfire in the last years of the decade as desktop publishing programs appeared on PC clones that offered some or much of the same functionality of the Macintosh, but at far lower price points. The company lost its dominant position in the desktop publishing market and estranged many of its original consumer customer base who could no longer afford their high-priced products. The Christmas season of 1989 was the first in the company's history to have declining sales, which led to a 20% drop in Apple's stock price.^{[49]: 117–129} During this period, the relationship between Sculley and Gassée deteriorated, leading Sculley to effectively demote Gassée in January 1990 by appointing Michael Spindler as the chief operating officer.^[50] Gassée left the company later that year.^[51]

1990–1997: Decline and restructuring

The company pivoted strategy and in October 1990 introduced three lower-cost models, the Macintosh Classic, the Macintosh LC, and the Macintosh IIsi, all of which saw significant sales due to pent-up demand.^[52] In 1991, Apple introduced the hugely successful PowerBook with a design that set the current shape for almost all modern laptops. The same year, Apple introduced System 7, a major upgrade to the Macintosh operating system, adding color to the interface and introducing new networking capabilities.

The success of the lower-cost Macs and PowerBook brought increasing revenue.^[53] For some time, Apple was doing incredibly well, introducing fresh new products and generating increasing profits in the process. The magazine MacAddict named the period between 1989 and 1991 as the "first golden age" of the Macintosh.^[54]

The success of Apple's lower-cost consumer models, especially the LC, also led to the cannibalization of their higher-priced machines. To address this, management introduced several new brands, selling largely identical machines at different price points, aimed at different markets: the high-end Quadra models, the mid-range Centris line, and the consumer-marketed Performa series. This led to significant market confusion, as customers did not understand the difference between models.^[56]

The early 1990s also saw the discontinuation of the Apple II series, which was expensive to produce, and the company felt was still taking sales away from lower-cost Macintosh models. After the launch of the LC, Apple began encouraging developers to create applications for Macintosh rather than Apple II, and authorized salespersons to direct consumers towards Macintosh and away from Apple II.^[57] The Apple IIe was discontinued in 1993.^[58]

Throughout this period, Microsoft continued to gain market share with its Windows graphical user interface that it sold to manufacturers of generally less expensive PC clones. While the Macintosh was more expensive, it offered a more tightly integrated user experience, but the company struggled to make the case to consumers.

Apple also experimented with a number of other unsuccessful consumer targeted products during the 1990s, including digital cameras, portable CD audio players, speakers, video game consoles, the eWorld online service, and TV appliances. Most notably, enormous resources were invested in the problem-plagued Newton tablet division, based on John Sculley's unrealistic market forecasts.^[59]



The PenLite is Apple's first prototype of a tablet computer. Created in 1992, the project was designed to bring the Mac OS to a tablet – but was canceled in favor of the Newton.^[55]

Throughout this period, Microsoft continued to gain market share with Windows by focusing on delivering software to inexpensive personal computers, while Apple was delivering a richly engineered but expensive experience.^[60] Apple relied on high profit margins and never developed a clear response; instead, they sued Microsoft for using a GUI similar to the Apple Lisa in *Apple Computer, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*^[61] The lawsuit dragged on for years before it was finally dismissed.

The major product flops and the rapid loss of market share to Windows sullied Apple's reputation, and in 1993 Sculley was replaced as CEO by Michael Spindler.^[62]

With Spindler at the helm Apple, IBM, and Motorola formed the AIM alliance in 1994 with the goal of creating a new computing platform (the PowerPC Reference Platform; PReP), which would use IBM and Motorola hardware coupled with Apple software. The AIM alliance hoped that PReP's performance and Apple's software would leave the PC far behind and thus counter the dominance of Windows. The same year, Apple introduced the Power Macintosh, the first of many Apple computers to use Motorola's PowerPC processor.^[63]

In the wake of the alliance, Apple opened up to the idea of allowing Motorola and other companies to build Macintosh clones. Over the next two years, 75 distinct Macintosh clone models were introduced. However, by 1996 Apple executives were worried that the clones were cannibalizing sales of their own high-end computers, where profit margins were highest.^[64]

In 1996, Spindler was replaced by Gil Amelio as CEO. Hired for his reputation as a corporate rehabilitator, Amelio made deep changes, including extensive layoffs and cost-cutting.^[65]

This period was also marked by numerous failed attempts to modernize the Macintosh operating system (MacOS). The original Macintosh operating system (System 1) was not built for multitasking (running several applications at once). The company attempted to correct this with by introducing cooperative multitasking in System 5, but the company still felt it needed a more modern approach.^[66] This led to the Pink project in 1988, A/UX that same year, Copland in 1994, and the attempted purchase of BeOS in 1996. Talks with Be stalled when the CEO, former Apple executive Jean-Louis Gassée, demanded \$300 million instead of the \$125 million Apple wanted to pay.^[67]

Only weeks away from bankruptcy,^[68] Apple's board decided NeXTSTEP was a better choice for its next operating system and purchased NeXT in late 1996 for \$429 million, bringing back Apple co-founder Steve Jobs.^[69]

1997–2007: Return to profitability

The NeXT acquisition was finalized on February 9, 1997,^[70] and the board brought Jobs back to Apple as an advisor. On July 9, 1997, Jobs staged a boardroom coup that resulted in Amelio's resignation after overseeing a three-year record-low stock price and crippling financial losses.

The board named Jobs as interim CEO and he immediately began a review of the company's products. Jobs would order 70% of the company's products to be cancelled, resulting in the loss of 3,000 jobs, and taking Apple back to the core of its computer offerings.^[71] The next month, in August 1997, Steve Jobs convinced Microsoft to make a \$150 million investment in Apple and a commitment to continue developing software for the Mac.^[72] The investment was seen as an "antitrust insurance policy" for Microsoft who had recently settled with the Department of Justice over anti-competitive practices.^[73] Jobs also ended the Mac clone deals and in September 1997, purchased the largest clone maker, Power Computing.^[74] On November 10, 1997, Apple introduced the Apple Store website, which was tied to a new build-to-order manufacturing that had been successfully used by PC manufacturer Dell.^[75]

The moves paid off for Jobs, at the end of his first year as CEO, the company turned a \$309 million profit.^[71]

On May 6, 1998, Apple introduced a new all-in-one computer reminiscent of the original Macintosh: the iMac. The iMac was a huge success for Apple selling 800,000 units in its first five months^[76] and ushered in major shifts in the industry by abandoning legacy technologies like the 3½-inch diskette, being an early adopter of the USB connector, and coming pre-installed with internet connectivity (the "i" in iMac)^[77] via Ethernet and a dial-up modem. The device also had a striking eardrop shape and translucent materials, designed by Jonathan Ive, who although hired by Amelio, would go on to work collaboratively with Jobs for the next decade to chart a new course the design of Apple's products.^{[78][79]}

A little more than a year later on July 21, 1999, Apple introduced the iBook, a laptop for consumers. It was the culmination of a strategy established by Jobs to produce only four products: refined versions of the Power Macintosh G3 desktop and PowerBook G3 laptop for professionals, along with the iMac desktop and iBook laptop for consumers. Jobs felt the small product line allowed for a greater focus on quality and innovation.^[80]

At around the same time, Apple also completed numerous acquisitions to create a portfolio of digital media production software for both professionals and consumers. Apple acquired of Macromedia's Key Grip digital video editing software project which was renamed Final Cut Pro when it was launched on the retail market in April 1999.^[81] The development of Key Grip also led to Apple's release of the consumer video-editing product iMovie in October 1999.^[82] Next, Apple successfully acquired the German company Astarte in April 2000, which had developed the DVD authoring software DVDDirector, which Apple would sell as the professional-oriented DVD Studio Pro software product, and used the same technology to create iDVD for the consumer market.^[82] In 2000, Apple purchased the SoundJam MP audio player software from Casady & Greene. Apple renamed the program iTunes, while simplifying the user interface and adding the ability to burn CDs.^[83]

2001 would be a pivotal year for the Apple with the company making three announcements that would change the course of the company.

The first announcement came on March 24, 2001, that Apple was nearly ready to release a new modern operating system, Mac OS X. The announcement came after numerous failed attempts in the early 1990s, and several years of development. Mac OS X was based on NeXTSTEP, OPENSTEP, and BSD Unix, with Apple aiming to combine the stability, reliability, and security of Unix with the ease of use afforded by an overhauled user interface, heavily influenced by NeXTSTEP. To aid users in migrating from Mac OS 9, the new operating system allowed the use of OS 9 applications within Mac OS X via the Classic Environment.^[84]

In May 2001, the company opened its first two Apple Store retail locations in Virginia and California,^{[85][86]} offering an improved presentation of the company's products.^[87] At the time, many speculated that the stores would fail,^[88] but they went on to become highly successful, and the first of more than 500 stores around the world.^[89]



iMac G4 iBook G4
Power Macintosh G3 PowerBook G3

On October 23, 2001, Apple debuted the iPod portable digital audio player. The product, which was first sold on November 10, 2001, was phenomenally successful with over 100 million units sold within six years.^[90]

In 2003, Apple's iTunes Store was introduced. The service offered music downloads for 99¢ a song and integration with the iPod. The iTunes Store quickly became the market leader in online music services, with over five billion downloads by June 19, 2008.^[91] Two years later, the iTunes Store was the world's largest music retailer.^[92]

In 2002, Apple purchased Nothing Real for their advanced digital compositing application Shake,^[93] as well as Emagic for the music productivity application Logic. The purchase of Emagic made Apple the first computer manufacturer to own a music software company. The acquisition was followed by the development of Apple's consumer-level GarageBand application.^[94] The release of iPhoto in the same year completed the iLife suite.^[95]

At the Worldwide Developers Conference keynote address on June 6, 2005, Jobs announced that Apple would move away from PowerPC processors, and the Mac would transition to Intel processors in 2006.^[96] On January 10, 2006, the new MacBook Pro and iMac became the first Apple computers to use Intel's Core Duo CPU. By August 7, 2006, Apple made the transition to Intel chips for the entire Mac product line—over one year sooner than announced.^[96] The Power Mac, iBook, and PowerBook brands were retired during the transition; the Mac Pro, MacBook, and MacBook Pro became their respective successors.^[97] On April 29, 2009, The Wall Street Journal reported that Apple was building its own team of engineers to design microchips.^[98] Apple also introduced Boot Camp in 2006 to help users install Windows XP or Windows Vista on their Intel Macs alongside Mac OS X.^[99]



The MacBook Pro, Apple's first laptop with an Intel microprocessor, introduced in 2006

Apple's success during this period was evident in its stock price. Between early 2003 and 2006, the price of Apple's stock increased more than tenfold, from around \$6 per share (split-adjusted) to over \$80.^[100] When Apple surpassed Dell's market cap in January 2006,^[101] Jobs sent an email to Apple employees saying Dell's CEO Michael Dell should eat his words.^[102] Nine years prior, Dell had said that if he ran Apple he would "shut it down and give the money back to the shareholders".^[103]

2007–2011: Success with mobile devices

During his keynote speech at the Macworld Expo on January 9, 2007, Jobs announced that Apple Computer, Inc. would thereafter be known as "Apple Inc.", because the company had shifted its emphasis from computers to consumer electronics.^[104] This event also saw the announcement of the iPhone^[105] and the Apple TV.^[106] The company sold 270,000 iPhone units during the first 30 hours of sales,^[107] and the device was called "a game changer for the industry".^[108]



Newly announced iPhone on display at the 2007 MacWorld Expo

In an article posted on Apple's website on February 6, 2007, Jobs wrote that Apple would be willing to sell music on the iTunes Store without digital rights management (DRM), thereby allowing tracks to be played on third-party players, if record labels would agree to drop the technology.^[109] On April 2,

2007, Apple and EMI jointly announced the removal of DRM technology from EMI's catalog in the iTunes Store, effective in May 2007.^[110] Other record labels eventually followed suit and Apple published a press release in January 2009 to announce that all songs on the iTunes Store are available without their FairPlay DRM.^[111]

In July 2008, Apple launched the App Store to sell third-party applications for the iPhone and iPod Touch.^[112] Within a month, the store sold 60 million applications and registered an average daily revenue of \$1 million, with Jobs speculating in August 2008 that the App Store could become a billion-dollar business for Apple.^[113] By October 2008, Apple was the third-largest mobile handset supplier in the world due to the popularity of the iPhone.^[114]

On January 14, 2009, Jobs announced in an internal memo that he would be taking a six-month medical leave of absence from Apple until the end of June 2009 and would spend the time focusing on his health. In the email, Jobs stated that "the curiosity over my personal health continues to be a distraction not only for me and my family, but everyone else at Apple as well", and explained that the break would allow the company "to focus on delivering extraordinary products".^[115] Though Jobs was absent, Apple recorded its best non-holiday quarter (Q1 FY 2009) during the recession with revenue of \$8.16 billion and profit of \$1.21 billion.^[116]

After years of speculation and multiple rumored "leaks", Apple unveiled a large screen, tablet-like media device known as the iPad on January 27, 2010. The iPad ran the same touch-based operating system as the iPhone, and all iPhone apps were compatible with the iPad. This gave the iPad a large app catalog on launch, though having very little development time before the release. Later that year on April 3, 2010, the iPad was launched in the US. It sold more than 300,000 units on its first day, and 500,000 by the end of the first week.^[117] In May of the same year, Apple's market cap exceeded that of competitor Microsoft for the first time since 1989.^[118]

In June 2010, Apple released the iPhone 4,^[119] which introduced video calling using FaceTime, multitasking, and a new uninsulated stainless steel design that acted as the phone's antenna. Later that year, Apple again refreshed its iPod line of MP3 players by introducing a multi-touch iPod Nano, an iPod Touch with FaceTime, and an iPod Shuffle that brought back the clickwheel buttons of earlier generations.^[120] It also introduced the smaller, cheaper second generation Apple TV which allowed renting of movies and shows.^[121]

On January 17, 2011, Jobs announced in an internal Apple memo that he would take another medical leave of absence for an indefinite period to allow him to focus on his health. Chief Operating Officer Tim Cook assumed Jobs's day-to-day operations at Apple, although Jobs would still remain "involved in major strategic decisions".^[122] Apple became the most valuable consumer-facing brand in the world.^[123] In June 2011, Jobs surprisingly took the stage and unveiled iCloud, an online storage and syncing service for music, photos, files, and software which replaced MobileMe, Apple's previous attempt at content syncing.^[124] This would be the last product launch Jobs would attend before his death.

On August 24, 2011, Jobs resigned his position as CEO of Apple.^[125] He was replaced by Cook and Jobs became Apple's chairman. Apple did not have a chairman at the time^[126] and instead had two co-lead directors, Andrea Jung and Arthur D. Levinson,^[127] who continued with those titles until Levinson replaced Jobs as chairman of the board in November after Jobs' death.^[128]

2011–present: Post-Jobs era, Cook's leadership

On October 5, 2011, Steve Jobs died, marking the end of an era for Apple.^[129] The first major product announcement by Apple following Jobs's passing occurred on January 19, 2012, when Apple's Phil Schiller introduced iBook's Textbooks for iOS and iBook Author for Mac OS X in New York City.^[130] Jobs stated in the biography "Jobs" that he wanted to reinvent the textbook industry and education.^[131]

From 2011 to 2012, Apple released the iPhone 4S^[132] and iPhone 5,^[133] which featured improved cameras, an intelligent software assistant named Siri, and cloud-synced data with iCloud; the third- and fourth-generation iPads, which featured Retina displays,^{[134][135]} and the iPad Mini, which featured a 7.9-inch screen in contrast to the iPad's 9.7-inch screen.^[136] These launches were successful, with the iPhone 5 (released September 21, 2012) becoming Apple's biggest iPhone launch with over two million pre-orders^[137] and sales of three million iPads in three days following the launch of the iPad Mini and fourth-generation iPad (released November 3, 2012).^[138] Apple also released a third-generation 13-inch MacBook Pro with a Retina display and new iMac and Mac Mini computers.^{[135][136][139]}

On August 20, 2012, Apple's rising stock price increased the company's market capitalization to a then-record \$624 billion. This beat the non-inflation-adjusted record for market capitalization previously set by Microsoft in 1999.^[140] On August 24, 2012, a US jury ruled that Samsung should pay Apple \$1.05 billion (£665m) in damages in an intellectual property lawsuit.^[141] Samsung appealed the damages award, which was reduced by \$450 million^[142] and further granted Samsung's request for a new trial.^[142] On November 10, 2012, Apple confirmed a global settlement that dismissed all existing lawsuits between Apple and HTC up to that date, in favor of a ten-year license agreement for current and future patents between the two companies.^[143] It is predicted that Apple will make \$280 million a year from this deal with HTC.^[144]

In May 2014, the company confirmed its intent to acquire Dr. Dre and Jimmy Iovine's audio company Beats Electronics—producer of the "Beats by Dr. Dre" line of headphones and speaker products, and operator of the music streaming service Beats Music—for \$3 billion, and to sell their products through Apple's retail outlets and resellers. Iovine believed that Beats had always "belonged" with Apple, as the company modeled itself after Apple's "unmatched ability to marry culture and technology." The acquisition was the largest purchase in Apple's history.^[145]

During a press event on September 9, 2014, Apple introduced a smartwatch, the Apple Watch.^[146] Initially, Apple marketed the device as a fashion accessory^[147] and a complement to the iPhone, that would allow people to look at their smartphones less.^[148] Over time, the company has focused on developing health and fitness-oriented features on the watch, in an effort to compete with dedicated activity trackers.

In January 2016, it was announced that one billion Apple devices were in active use worldwide.^[149]

On June 6, 2016, Fortune released Fortune 500, their list of companies ranked on revenue generation. In the trailing fiscal year (2015), Apple appeared on the list as the top tech company.^[150] It ranked third, overall, with \$233 billion in revenue.^[150] This represents a movement upward of two spots from the previous year's list.^[150]

In June 2017, Apple announced the HomePod, its smart speaker aimed to compete against Sonos, Google Home, and Amazon Echo.^[151] Towards the end of the year, TechCrunch reported that Apple was acquiring Shazam, a company that introduced its products at WWDC and specializing in music, TV, film and advertising recognition.^[152] The acquisition was confirmed a few days later, reportedly costing Apple \$400 million, with media reports noting that the purchase looked like a move to acquire data and tools bolstering the Apple Music streaming service.^[153] The purchase was approved by the European Union in September 2018.^[154]

Also in June 2017, Apple appointed Jamie Erlicht and Zack Van Amburg to head the newly formed worldwide video unit. In November 2017, Apple announced it was branching out into original scripted programming: a drama series starring Jennifer Aniston and Reese Witherspoon, and a reboot of the anthology series Amazing Stories with Steven Spielberg.^[155] In June 2018, Apple signed the Writers Guild of America's minimum basic agreement and Oprah Winfrey to a multi-year content partnership.^[156] Additional partnerships for original series include Sesame Workshop and DHX Media and its subsidiary Peanuts Worldwide, as well as a partnership with A24 to create original films.^[157]

During the Apple Special Event in September 2017, the AirPower wireless charger was announced alongside the iPhone X, 8 and Watch Series 3. The AirPower was intended to wirelessly charge multiple devices, simultaneously. Though initially set to release in early 2018, the AirPower would be canceled in March 2019, marking the first cancellation of a device under Cook's leadership.^[158]

On August 19, 2020, Apple's share price briefly topped \$467.77, making Apple the first US company with a market capitalization of \$2 trillion.^[159]

During its annual WWDC keynote speech on June 22, 2020, Apple announced it would move away from Intel processors, and the Mac would transition to processors developed in-house.^[160] The announcement was expected by industry analysts, and it has been noted that Macs featuring Apple's processors would allow for big increases in performance over current Intel-based models.^[161] On November 10, 2020, the MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, and the Mac Mini became the first Mac devices powered by an Apple-designed processor, the Apple M1.^[162]

In April 2022, it was reported that Samsung Electro-Mechanics would be collaborating with Apple on its M2 chip instead of LG Innotek.^[163] Developer logs showed that at least nine Mac models with four different M2 chips were being tested.^[164]

The Wall Street Journal reported that an effort to develop its own chips left Apple better prepared to deal with the semiconductor shortage that emerged during the pandemic era and led to increased profitability, with sales of Mac computers that included M1 chips rising sharply in 2020 and 2021. It also inspired other companies like Tesla, Amazon, and Meta Platforms to pursue a similar path.^[165]

In April 2022, Apple opened an online store that allowed anyone in the US to view repair manuals and order replacement parts for specific recent iPhones, although the difference in cost between this method and official repair is anticipated to be minimal.^[166]

In May 2022, a trademark was filed for RealityOS, an operating system reportedly intended for virtual and augmented reality headsets, first mentioned in 2017. According to Bloomberg, the headset may come out in 2023.^[167]

On June 18, 2022, the Apple Store in Towson, Maryland became the first to unionize in the U.S., with the employees voting to join the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.^[168]

On July 7, 2022, Apple announced launching a new security feature called the Lockdown Mode. Lockdown Mode will be available in fall along with the new operating system, and it will serve as protection for high-risk users against spyware cyber attacks.^[169]

Products

Mac

Mac, historically known as Macintosh, is Apple's line of personal computers that use the company's proprietary macOS operating system. Personal computers were Apple's original business line, but as of the end of 2021 they account for only about 10 percent of the company's revenue.^[1]

The company is in the process of switching Mac computers from Intel processors to Apple silicon, a custom-designed system on a chip platform.

As of March 2022, there are six Mac computer families in production:

- iMac: Consumer all-in-one desktop computer, introduced in 1998.
- Mac Mini: Consumer sub-desktop computer, introduced in 2005.
- MacBook Pro: Professional notebook, introduced in 2006.
- Mac Pro: Professional workstation, introduced in 2006.
- MacBook Air: Consumer ultra-thin notebook, introduced in 2008.
- Mac Studio: Professional small form-factor workstation, introduced in 2022.

Apple also sells a variety of accessories for Macs, including the Pro Display XDR, Apple Studio Display, Magic Mouse, Magic Trackpad, and Magic Keyboard.

The company also develops several pieces of software that are included in the purchase price of a Mac, including the Safari web browser, the iMovie video editor, the GarageBand audio editor and the iWork productivity suite.

Additionally, the company sells several professional software applications including the Final Cut Pro video editor, Motion for video animations, the Logic Pro audio editor, MainStage for live audio production, and Compressor for media compression and encoding.

iPhone

iPhone is Apple's line of smartphones that use the company's proprietary iOS operating system, derived from macOS's kernel. The first-generation iPhone was announced by then-Apple CEO Steve Jobs on January 9, 2007. Since then, Apple has annually released new iPhone models and iOS updates.

The iPhone has a user interface built around a multi-touch screen, which at the time of its introduction was described as "revolutionary" and a "game-changer" for the mobile phone industry. The device has been credited with popularizing the smartphone and slate form factor, and with creating a large market for smartphone apps, or "app economy".

iOS is one of the two largest smartphone platforms in the world alongside Android. The iPhone has generated large profits for the company, and is credited with helping to make Apple one of the world's most valuable publicly traded companies.^[170] As of the end of 2021, the iPhone accounts for more than half of the company's revenue.^[1]



The original Macintosh

Current-generation iMac



First-generation iPhone

Current-generation iPhone 14 Pro

As of July 2022, 33 iPhone models have been produced, with five smartphone families in current production:

- [iPhone 14](#)
- [iPhone 14 Pro](#)
- [iPhone SE \(3rd generation\)](#)
- [iPhone 13](#)
- [iPhone 12](#)

iPad

iPad is Apple's line of tablet computers that use the company's proprietary iPadOS operating system, derived from macOS and iOS. The first-generation iPad was announced on January 27, 2010.

The iPad took the multi-touch user interface first introduced in the iPhone, and adapted it to a larger screen, it was marketed for interaction with multimedia formats including newspapers, books, photos, videos, music, documents, video games, and most existing iPhone apps. Earlier generations of the iPad used the same iOS operating system as the company's smartphones before being split off to iPadOS in September 2019.

As of September 2020, Apple has sold more than 500 million iPads, though sales peaked in 2013.^[171] The iPad still remains the most popular tablet computer by sales as of the second quarter of 2020,^[172] and accounted for nine percent of the company's revenue as of the end of 2021.^[1]

In recent years, Apple has started offering more powerful versions of the device, with the current iPad Pro using the same M1 Apple silicon as the company's high-end Macs and Laptops, along with a smaller version of the device called the iPad Mini, and an upgraded version called iPad Air.

As of July 2022, there are four iPad models in production:

- [iPad \(9th generation\)](#)
- [iPad Mini \(6th generation\)](#)
- [iPad Pro \(5th generation\)](#)
- [iPad Air \(5th generation\)](#)

Wearables, Home and Accessories

Apple also makes several other products that it categorizes as "Wearables, Home and Accessories." These products include the AirPods line of wireless headphones, Apple TV digital media players, Apple Watch smartwatches, Beats headphones and HomePod Mini smart speakers.

As of the end of 2021, this broad line of products comprises about 11% of the company's revenues.^[1]

Software



First-generation iPad

Current iPad (9th generation)

Apple offers a range of software for its hardware products some of which are bundled with its products while others are available for purchase. These include MacOS, iOS, iBooks, Pages, Numbers, Keynote, iMovie, GarageBand, Final Cut Pro, Logic Pro, Xcode, Safari, Time Machine and many more.

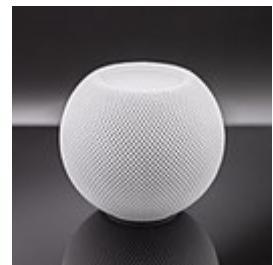


AirPods

Apple TV



Apple Watch



HomePod Mini

Services

Apple also offers a broad line of services that it earns revenue on, including advertising in the App Store and Apple News app, the AppleCare+ extended warranty plan, the iCloud+ cloud-based data storage service, payment services through the Apple Card credit card and the Apple Pay processing platform, a digital content services including Apple Books, Apple Fitness+, Apple Music, Apple News+, Apple TV+, and the iTunes Store.

As of the end of 2021, services comprise about 19% of the company's revenue.^[1] Many of the services have been launched since 2019 when Apple announced it would be making a concerted effort to expand its service revenues.^[173]

Corporate identity

Logo

According to Steve Jobs, the company's name was inspired by his visit to an apple farm while on a fruitarian diet. Jobs thought the name "Apple" was "fun, spirited and not intimidating."^[175]

Apple's first logo, designed by Ron Wayne, depicts Sir Isaac Newton sitting under an apple tree. It was almost immediately replaced by Rob Janoff's "rainbow Apple", the now-familiar rainbow-colored silhouette

of an apple with a bite taken out of it. Janoff presented Jobs with several different monochromatic themes for the "bitten" logo, and Jobs immediately took a liking to it. However, Jobs insisted that the logo be colorized to humanize the company.^[176] The logo was designed with a bite so that it would not be confused with a cherry.^[177] The colored stripes were conceived to make the logo more accessible, and to represent the fact the Apple II could generate graphics in color.^[177] This logo is often erroneously referred to as a tribute to Alan Turing, with the bite mark a reference to his method of suicide.^[178] Both Janoff and Apple deny any homage to Turing in the design of the logo.^{[177][179]}

On August 27, 1999^[180] (the year following the introduction of the iMac G3), Apple officially dropped the rainbow scheme and began to use monochromatic logos nearly identical in shape to the previous rainbow incarnation. An Aqua-themed version of the monochrome logo was used from 1998 to 2003, and a glass-themed version was used from 2007 to 2013.^[181]

First Apple logo
(1976-1977)^[174]First official logo
(1977-1998)^[174]Third logo
(1998-2003)^[174]Current logo
(since 1999 but co-existed with the third logo until 2003)^[174]

Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak were fans of the Beatles,^[182] but Apple Inc. had name and logo trademark issues with Apple Corps Ltd., a multimedia company started by the Beatles in 1968. This resulted in a series of lawsuits and tension between the two companies. These issues ended with the settling of their lawsuit in 2007.^[183]

Advertising

Apple's first slogan, "Byte into an Apple", was coined in the late 1970s.^[184] From 1997 to 2002, the slogan "Think different" was used in advertising campaigns, and is still closely associated with Apple.^[185] Apple also has slogans for specific product lines—for example, "iThink, therefore iMac" was used in 1998 to promote the iMac,^[186] and "Say hello to iPhone" has been used in iPhone advertisements.^[187] "Hello" was also used to introduce the original Macintosh, Newton, iMac ("hello (again)"), and iPod.^[188]

From the introduction of the Macintosh in 1984, with the 1984 Super Bowl advertisement to the more modern Get a Mac adverts, Apple has been recognized for its efforts towards effective advertising and marketing for its products. However, claims made by later campaigns were criticized,^[189] particularly the 2005 Power Mac ads.^[190] Apple's product advertisements gained a lot of attention as a result of their eye-popping graphics and catchy tunes.^[191] Musicians who benefited from an improved profile as a result of their songs being included on Apple advertisements include Canadian singer Feist with the song "1234" and Yael Naïm with the song "New Soul".^[191]

Brand loyalty

Apple customers gained a reputation for devotion and loyalty early in the company's history. In 1984, BYTE stated that:^[193]

There are two kinds of people in the world: people who say Apple isn't just a company, it's a cause; and people who say Apple isn't a cause, it's just a company. Both groups are right. Nature has suspended the principle of noncontradiction where Apple is concerned. Apple is more than just a company because its founding has some of the qualities of myth ... Apple is two guys in a garage undertaking the mission of bringing computing power, once reserved for big corporations, to ordinary individuals with ordinary budgets. The company's growth from two guys to a billion-dollar corporation exemplifies the American Dream. Even as a large corporation, Apple plays David to IBM's Goliath, and thus has the sympathetic role in that myth.

Apple evangelists were actively engaged by the company at one time, but this was after the phenomenon had already been firmly established. Apple evangelist Guy Kawasaki has called the brand fanaticism "something that was stumbled upon,"^[194] while Ive explained in 2014 that "People have an incredibly personal relationship" with Apple's products.^[78] Apple Store openings and new product releases can draw crowds of hundreds, with some waiting in line as much as a day before the opening.^{[195][196][197][198]} The opening of New York City's Apple Fifth Avenue store in 2006 was highly attended, and had visitors from Europe who flew in for the event.^[199] In June 2017, a newlywed couple took their wedding photos inside

"The scenes I witnessed at the opening of the new Apple store in London's Covent Garden were more like an evangelical prayer meeting than a chance to buy a phone or a laptop."

—Alex Riley, writing for the BBC^[192]

the then-recently opened Orchard Road Apple Store in Singapore.^[200] The high level of brand loyalty has been criticized and ridiculed, applying the epithet "Apple fanboy" and mocking the lengthy lines before a product launch.^[201] An internal memo leaked in 2015 suggested the company planned to discourage long lines and direct customers to purchase its products on its website.^[202]



Apple customers wait in line around an Apple Store in Shanghai in anticipation of a new product.

Fortune magazine named Apple the most admired company in the United States in 2008, and in the world from 2008 to 2012.^[203] On September 30, 2013, Apple surpassed Coca-Cola to become the world's most valuable brand in the Omnicom Group's "Best Global Brands" report.^[204] Boston Consulting Group has ranked Apple as the world's most innovative brand every year since 2005.^[205]

The New York Times in 1985 stated that "Apple above all else is a marketing company".^[206] John Sculley agreed, telling The Guardian newspaper in 1997 that "People talk about technology, but Apple was a marketing company. It was the marketing company of the decade."^[207] Research in 2002 by NetRatings indicate that the average Apple consumer was usually more affluent and better educated than other PC company consumers. The research indicated that this correlation could stem from the fact that on average Apple Inc. products were more expensive than other PC products.^[208]

In response to a query about the devotion of loyal Apple consumers, Jonathan Ive responded:

What people are responding to is much bigger than the object. They are responding to something rare—a group of people who do more than simply make something work, they make the very best products they possibly can. It's a demonstration against thoughtlessness and carelessness.^[78]

As of January 2021, there are 1.65 billion Apple products in active use.^[209]

Headquarters and major facilities

Apple Inc.'s world corporate headquarters are located in Cupertino, in the middle of California's Silicon Valley, at Apple Park, a massive circular groundscraper building with a circumference of one mile (1.6 km). The building opened in April 2017 and houses more than 12,000 employees. Apple co-founder Steve Jobs wanted Apple Park to look less like a business park and more like a nature refuge, and personally appeared before the Cupertino City Council in June 2011 to make the proposal, in his final public appearance before his death.



Apple Park

Apple also operates from the Apple Campus (also known by its address, 1 Infinite Loop), a grouping of six buildings in Cupertino that total 850,000 square feet (79,000 m²) located about 1 mile (1.6 km) to the west of Apple Park.^[210] The Apple Campus was the company's headquarters from its opening in 1993, until the opening of Apple Park in 2017. The buildings, located at 1–6 Infinite Loop, are arranged in a circular pattern around a central green space, in a design that has been compared to that of a university.

In addition to Apple Park and the Apple Campus, Apple occupies an additional thirty office buildings scattered throughout the city of Cupertino, including three buildings that also served as prior headquarters: "Stephens Creek Three" (1977–1978), "Bandley One" (1978–1982), and "Mariani One" (1982–1993).^[211] In total, Apple occupies almost 40% of the available office space in the city.^[212]



Apple Campus (1 Infinite Loop)

Apple's headquarters for Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) are located in Cork in the south of Ireland, called the Hollyhill campus.^[213] The facility, which opened in 1980, houses 5,500 people and was Apple's first location outside of the United States.^[214] Apple's international sales and distribution arms operate out of the campus in Cork.^[215]

Apple has two campuses near Austin, Texas: a 216,000-square-foot (20,100 m²) campus opened in 2014 houses 500 engineers who work on Apple silicon^[216] and a 1.1-million-square-foot (100,000 m²) campus opened in 2021 where 6,000 people to work in technical support, supply chain management, online store curation, and Apple Maps data management.

The company, also has several other locations in Boulder, Colorado, Culver City, California, Herzliya (Israel), London, New York, Pittsburgh, San Diego, and Seattle that each employ hundreds of people.^[217]

Stores

The first Apple Stores were originally opened as two locations in May 2001 by then-CEO Steve Jobs,^[85] after years of attempting but failing store-within-a-store concepts.^[87] Seeing a need for improved retail presentation of the company's products, he began an effort in 1997 to revamp the retail program to get an improved relationship to consumers, and hired Ron Johnson in 2000.^[87] Jobs relaunched Apple's online store in 1997,^[218] and opened the first two physical stores in 2001.^[85] The media initially speculated that Apple would fail,^[88] but its stores were highly successful, bypassing the sales numbers of competing nearby stores and within three years reached US\$1 billion in annual sales, becoming the fastest retailer in history to do so.^[88] Over the years, Apple has expanded the number of retail locations and its geographical coverage, with 499 stores across 22 countries worldwide as of December 2017.^[89] Strong product sales have placed Apple among the top-tier retail stores, with sales over \$16 billion globally in 2011.^[219]



Apple Fifth Avenue, the flagship store in New York City



The Genius Bar at Apple's Regent Street store in London

In May 2016, Angela Ahrendts, Apple's then Senior Vice President of Retail, unveiled a significantly redesigned Apple Store in Union Square, San Francisco, featuring large glass doors for the entry, open spaces, and re-branded rooms. In addition to purchasing products, consumers can get advice and help from "Creative Pros" – individuals with specialized knowledge of creative arts; get product support in a tree-lined Genius Grove; and attend sessions, conferences and community events,^[220]

with Ahrendts commenting that the goal is to make Apple Stores into "town squares", a place where people naturally meet up and spend time.^[221] The new design will be applied to all Apple Stores worldwide,^[222] a process that has seen stores temporarily relocate^[223] or close.^[224]

Many Apple Stores are located inside shopping malls, but Apple has built several stand-alone "flagship" stores in high-profile locations.^[87] It has been granted design patents and received architectural awards for its stores' designs and construction, specifically for its use of glass staircases and cubes.^[225] The success of Apple Stores have had significant influence over other consumer electronics retailers, who have lost traffic, control and profits due to a perceived higher quality of service and products at Apple Stores.^[226] Apple's notable brand loyalty among consumers causes long lines of hundreds of people at new Apple Store openings or product releases.^{[195][196][197][198]} Due to the popularity of the brand, Apple receives a large number of job applications, many of which come from young workers.^[219] Although Apple Store employees receive above-average pay, are offered money toward education and health care, and receive product discounts,^[219] there are limited or no paths of career advancement.^[219] A May 2016 report with an anonymous retail employee highlighted a hostile work environment with harassment from customers, intense internal criticism, and a lack of significant bonuses for securing major business contracts.^[227]



The Apple store in the Carnegie Library of Washington D.C. maintains the building's historic exterior design.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Apple closed its stores outside China until March 27, 2020. Despite the stores being closed, hourly workers continue to be paid. Workers across the company are allowed to work remotely if their jobs permit it.^[228] On March 24, 2020, in a memo, Senior Vice President of People and Retail Deirdre O'Brien announced that some of its retail stores are expected to reopen at the beginning of April.^[229]

Corporate affairs

Corporate culture

Apple is one of several highly successful companies founded in the 1970s that bucked the traditional notions of corporate culture. Jobs often walked around the office barefoot even after Apple became a Fortune 500 company. By the time of the "1984" television advertisement, Apple's informal culture had become a key trait that differentiated it from its competitors.^[230] According to a 2011 report in Fortune, this has resulted in a corporate culture more akin to a startup rather than a multinational corporation.^[231] In a 2017 interview, Wozniak credited watching Star Trek and attending Star Trek conventions while in his youth as a source of inspiration for his co-founding Apple.^[232]



Steve Wozniak and Andy Hertzfeld at the Apple User Group Connection club in 1985

As the company has grown and been led by a series of differently opinionated chief executives, it has arguably lost some of its original character. Nonetheless, it has maintained a reputation for fostering individuality and excellence that reliably attracts talented workers, particularly after Jobs returned to the company. Numerous Apple employees have stated that projects without Jobs's involvement often took longer than projects with it.^[233]

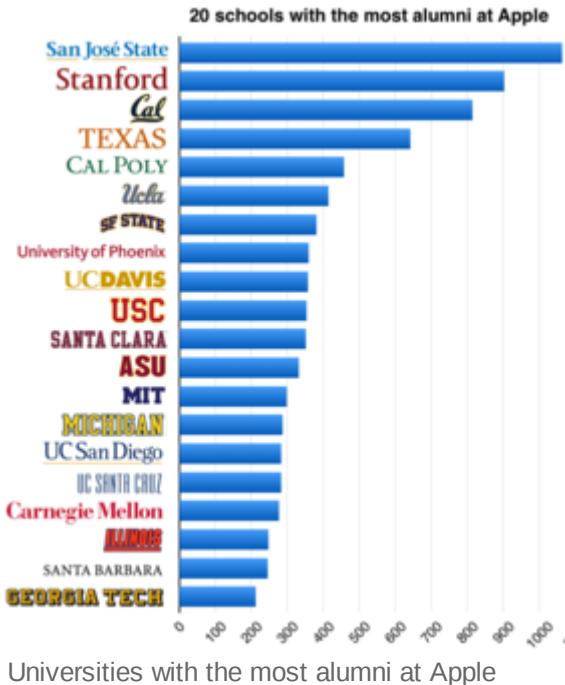
To recognize the best of its employees, Apple created the Apple Fellows program which awards individuals who make extraordinary technical or leadership contributions to personal computing while at the company. The Apple Fellowship has so far been awarded to individuals including Bill Atkinson,^[234] Steve Capps,^[235] Rod Holt,^[234] Alan Kay,^[236]^[237] Guy Kawasaki,^[236]^[238] Al Alcorn,^[239] Don Norman,^[236] Rich Page,^[234] Steve Wozniak,^[234] and Phil Schiller.^[240]

At Apple, employees are intended to be specialists who are not exposed to functions outside their area of expertise. Jobs saw this as a means of having "best-in-class" employees in every role. For instance, Ron Johnson—Senior Vice President of Retail Operations until November 1, 2011—was responsible for site selection, in-store service, and store layout, yet had no control of the inventory in his stores. This was done by Tim Cook, who had a background in supply-chain management.^[241] Apple is known for strictly enforcing accountability. Each project has a "directly responsible individual" or "DRI" in Apple jargon.^[231]^[242] As an example, when iOS senior vice president Scott Forstall refused to sign Apple's official apology for numerous errors in the redesigned Maps app, he was forced to resign.^[243] Unlike other major U.S. companies, Apple provides a relatively simple compensation policy for executives that does not include perks enjoyed by other CEOs like country club fees or private use of company aircraft. The company typically grants stock options to executives every other year.^[244]

In 2015, Apple had 110,000 full-time employees. This increased to 116,000 full-time employees the next year, a notable hiring decrease, largely due to its first revenue decline. Apple does not specify how many of its employees work in retail, though its 2014 SEC filing put the number at approximately half of its employee base.^[245] In September 2017, Apple announced that it had over 123,000 full-time employees.^[246]

Apple has a strong culture of corporate secrecy, and has an anti-leak Global Security team that recruits from the National Security Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Secret Service.^[247]

In December 2017, Glassdoor said Apple was the 48th best place to work, having originally entered at rank 19 in 2009, peaking at rank 10 in 2012, and falling down the ranks in subsequent years.^[248]



Universities with the most alumni at Apple

Lack of innovation

An editorial article in The Verge in September 2016 by technology journalist Thomas Ricker explored some of the public's perceived lack of innovation at Apple in recent years, specifically stating that Samsung has "matched and even surpassed Apple in terms of smartphone industrial design" and citing the belief that Apple is incapable of producing another breakthrough moment in technology with its products. He goes on to write that the criticism focuses on individual pieces of hardware rather than the Apple ecosystem as a whole, stating "Yes, iteration is boring. But it's also how Apple does business. [...] It enters a new market and then refines and refines and continues refining until it yields a success". He acknowledges that people are wishing for the "excitement of revolution", but argues that people want "the comfort that comes with harmony". Furthermore, he writes that "a device is only the starting point of an experience that will

ultimately be ruled by the ecosystem in which it was spawned", referring to how decent hardware products can still fail without a proper ecosystem (specifically mentioning that Walkman did not have an ecosystem to keep users from leaving once something better came along), but how Apple devices in different hardware segments are able to communicate and cooperate through the iCloud cloud service with features including Universal Clipboard (in which text copied on one device can be pasted on a different device) as well as inter-connected device functionality including Auto Unlock (in which an Apple Watch can unlock a Mac in close proximity). He argues that Apple's ecosystem is its greatest innovation.^[249]

The Wall Street Journal reported in June 2017 that Apple's increased reliance on Siri, its virtual personal assistant, has raised questions about how much Apple can actually accomplish in terms of functionality. Whereas Google and Amazon make use of big data and analyze customer information to personalize results, Apple has a strong pro-privacy stance, intentionally not retaining user data. "Siri is a textbook of leading on something in tech and then losing an edge despite having all the money and the talent and sitting in Silicon Valley", Holger Mueller, a technology analyst, told the *Journal*. The report further claims that development on Siri has suffered due to team members and executives leaving the company for competitors, a lack of ambitious goals, and shifting strategies. Though switching Siri's functions to machine learning and algorithms, which dramatically cut its error rate, the company reportedly still failed to anticipate the popularity of Amazon's Echo, which features the Alexa personal assistant. Improvements to Siri stalled, executives clashed, and there were disagreements over the restrictions imposed on third-party app interactions. While Apple acquired an England-based startup specializing in conversational assistants, Google's Assistant had already become capable of helping users select Wi-Fi networks by voice, and Siri was lagging in functionality.^[250]

In December 2017, two articles from *The Verge* and ZDNet debated what had been a particularly devastating week for Apple's macOS and iOS software platforms. The former had experienced a severe security vulnerability, in which Macs running the then-latest macOS High Sierra software were vulnerable to a bug that let anyone gain administrator privileges by entering "root" as the username in system prompts, leaving the password field empty and twice clicking "unlock", gaining full access.^[251] The bug was publicly disclosed on Twitter, rather than through proper bug bounty programs.^[252] Apple released a security fix within a day and issued an apology, stating that "regrettably we stumbled" in regards to the security of the latest updates.^[253] After installing the security patch, however, file sharing was broken for users, with Apple releasing a support document with instructions to separately fix that issue.^[254] Though Apple publicly stated the promise of "auditing our development processes to help prevent this from happening again", users who installed the security update while running the older 10.13.0 version of the High Sierra operating system rather than the then-newest 10.13.1 release experienced that the "root" security vulnerability was re-introduced, and persisted even after fully updating their systems.^[255] On iOS, a date bug caused iOS devices that received local app notifications at 12:15am on December 2, 2017, to repeatedly restart.^[256] Users were recommended to turn off notifications for their apps.^[257] Apple quickly released an update, done during the nighttime in Cupertino, California time^[258] and outside of their usual software release window,^[259] with one of the headlining features of the update needing to be delayed for a few days.^[260] The combined problems of the week on both macOS and iOS caused *The Verge*'s Tom Warren to call it a "nightmare" for Apple's software engineers and described it as a significant lapse in Apple's ability to protect its more than 1 billion devices.^[259] ZDNet's Adrian Kingsley-Hughes wrote that "it's hard to not come away from the last week with the feeling that Apple is slipping".^[261] Kingsley-Hughes also concluded his piece by referencing an earlier article, in which he wrote that "As much as I don't want to bring up the tired old 'Apple wouldn't have done this under Steve Jobs's watch' trope, a lot of what's happening at Apple lately is different from what they came to expect under Jobs. Not to say that things didn't go wrong under his watch, but product announcements and launches felt a lot tighter for sure, as did the overall quality of what Apple was releasing." He did, however, also acknowledge that such

failures "may indeed have happened" with Jobs in charge, though returning to the previous praise for his demands of quality, stating "it's almost guaranteed that given his personality that heads would have rolled, which limits future failures".^[261]

Manufacturing and assembling

The company's manufacturing, procurement, and logistics enable it to execute massive product launches without having to maintain large, profit-sapping inventories. In 2011, Apple's profit margins were 40 percent, compared with between 10 and 20 percent for most other hardware companies. Cook's catchphrase to describe his focus on the company's operational arm is: "Nobody wants to buy sour milk."^{[262][263]}

In May 2017, the company announced a \$1 billion funding project for "advanced manufacturing" in the United States,^[264] and subsequently invested \$200 million in Corning Inc., a manufacturer of toughened Gorilla Glass technology used in its iPhone devices.^[265] The following December, Apple's chief operating officer, Jeff Williams, told CNBC that the "\$1 billion" amount was "absolutely not" the final limit on its spending, elaborating that "We're not thinking in terms of a fund limit... We're thinking about, where are the opportunities across the U.S. to help nurture companies that are making the advanced technology—and the advanced manufacturing that goes with that—that quite frankly is essential to our innovation."^[266]

As of 2021, Apple uses components from 43 countries.^[267] The majority of assembling is done by Taiwanese original design manufacturer firms Foxconn, Pegatron, Wistron and Compal Electronics with factories mostly located inside China,^[268] but also Brazil,^[269] and India.^[270]

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., (TSMC) is a pure-play semiconductor manufacturing company. They make the majority of Apple's smartphone SoCs, with Samsung Semiconductor, playing a minority role.^[271] Apple, alone accounted for over 25% of TSMC's total income in 2021.^[272] Apple's Bionic lineup of smartphone SoCs, are currently made exclusively by TSMC^[273] from the A7 bionic onwards, previously manufacturing was shared with Samsung. The M series of Apple SoC for consumer computers and tablets is made by TSMC as well.^[274]

During the Mac's early history Apple generally refused to adopt prevailing industry standards for hardware, instead creating their own.^[275] This trend was largely reversed in the late 1990s, beginning with Apple's adoption of the PCI bus in the 7500/8500/9500 Power Macs. Apple has since joined the industry standards groups to influence the future direction of technology standards such as USB, AGP, HyperTransport, Wi-Fi, NVMe, PCIe and others in its products. FireWire is an Apple-originated standard that was widely adopted across the industry after it was standardized as IEEE 1394 and is a legally mandated port in all Cable TV boxes in the United States.^[276]

Apple has gradually expanded its efforts in getting its products into the Indian market. In July 2012, during a conference call with investors, CEO Tim Cook said that he "[loves] India", but that Apple saw larger opportunities outside the region.^[277] India's requirement that 30% of products sold be manufactured in the country was described as "really adds cost to getting product to market".^[278] In May 2016, Apple opened an iOS app development center in Bangalore and a maps development office for 4,000 staff in Hyderabad.^[279] In March, The Wall Street Journal reported that Apple would begin manufacturing iPhone models in India "over the next two months",^[280] and in May, the Journal wrote that an Apple manufacturer had begun production of iPhone SE in the country,^[281] while Apple told CNBC that the manufacturing was for a "small number" of units.^[282] In April 2019, Apple initiated manufacturing of iPhone 7 at its Bengaluru facility, keeping in mind demand from local customers even as they seek more

incentives from the government of India.^[283] At the beginning of 2020, Tim Cook announced that Apple schedules the opening of its first physical outlet in India for 2021, while an online store is to be launched by the end of the year.^[284]

Labor practices

The company advertised its products as being made in America until the late 1990s; however, as a result of outsourcing initiatives in the 2000s, almost all of its manufacturing is now handled abroad. According to a report by *The New York Times*, Apple insiders "believe the vast scale of overseas factories, as well as the flexibility, diligence and industrial skills of foreign workers, have so outpaced their American counterparts that "Made in the USA" is no longer a viable option for most Apple products".^[285]

In 2006, one complex of factories in Shenzhen, China that assembled the iPod and other items had over 200,000 workers living and working within it. Employees regularly worked more than 60 hours per week and made around \$100 per month. A little over half of the workers' earnings was required to pay for rent and food from the company.^{[286][287]}

Apple immediately launched an investigation after the 2006 media report, and worked with their manufacturers to ensure acceptable working conditions.^[288] In 2007, Apple started yearly audits of all its suppliers regarding worker's rights, slowly raising standards and pruning suppliers that did not comply. Yearly progress reports have been published since 2008.^[289] In 2011, Apple admitted that its suppliers' child labor practices in China had worsened.^[290]

The Foxconn suicides occurred between January and November 2010, when 18 Foxconn (Chinese: 富士康) employees attempted suicide,^[291] resulting in 14 deaths—the company was the world's largest contract electronics manufacturer, for clients including Apple, at the time.^{[291][292][293]} The suicides drew media attention, and employment practices at Foxconn were investigated by Apple.^[294] Apple issued a public statement about the suicides, and company spokesperson Steven Dowling said:

[Apple is] saddened and upset by the recent suicides at Foxconn ... A team from Apple is independently evaluating the steps they are taking to address these tragic events and we will continue our ongoing inspections of the facilities where our products are made.^[295]

The statement was released after the results from the company's probe into its suppliers' labor practices were published in early 2010. Foxconn was not specifically named in the report, but Apple identified a series of serious labor violations of labor laws, including Apple's own rules, and some child labor existed in a number of factories.^[295] Apple committed to the implementation of changes following the suicides.^[296]

Also in 2010, workers in China planned to sue iPhone contractors over poisoning by a cleaner used to clean LCD screens. One worker claimed that he and his coworkers had not been informed of possible occupational illnesses.^[297] After a high suicide rate in a Foxconn facility in China making iPads and iPhones, albeit a lower rate than that of China as a whole,^[298] workers were forced to sign a legally binding document guaranteeing that they would not kill themselves.^[299] Workers in factories producing Apple products have also been exposed to hexane, a neurotoxin that is a cheaper alternative than alcohol for cleaning the products.^[300]

A 2014 BBC investigation found excessive hours and other problems persisted, despite Apple's promise to reform factory practice after the 2010 Foxconn suicides. The Pegatron factory was once again the subject of review, as reporters gained access to the working conditions inside through recruitment as employees.

While the BBC maintained that the experiences of its reporters showed that labor violations were continuing since 2010, Apple publicly disagreed with the BBC and stated: "We are aware of no other company doing as much as Apple to ensure fair and safe working conditions".^[296]

In December 2014, the Institute for Global Labour and Human Rights published a report which documented inhumane conditions for the 15,000 workers at a Zhen Ding Technology factory in Shenzhen, China, which serves as a major supplier of circuit boards for Apple's iPhone and iPad. According to the report, workers are pressured into 65-hour work weeks which leaves them so exhausted that they often sleep during lunch breaks. They are also made to reside in "primitive, dark and filthy dorms" where they sleep "on plywood, with six to ten workers in each crowded room." Omnipresent security personnel also routinely harass and beat the workers.^[301]

In 2019, there were reports stating that some of Foxconn's managers had used rejected parts to build iPhones and that Apple was investigating the issue.^[302]

Environmental practices and initiatives

Apple Energy

Apple Energy, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Apple Inc. that sells solar energy. As of June 6, 2016, Apple's solar farms in California and Nevada have been declared to provide 217.9 megawatts of solar generation capacity.^[303] In addition to the company's solar energy production, Apple has received regulatory approval to construct a landfill gas energy plant in North Carolina. Apple will use the methane emissions to generate electricity.^[304] Apple's North Carolina data center is already powered entirely with energy from renewable sources.^[305]

Energy and resources

Following a Greenpeace protest, Apple released a statement on April 17, 2012, committing to ending its use of coal and shifting to 100% renewable clean energy.^{[306][307]} By 2013, Apple was using 100% renewable energy to power their data centers. Overall, 75% of the company's power came from clean renewable sources.^[308]

In 2010, Climate Counts, a nonprofit organization dedicated to directing consumers toward the greenest companies, gave Apple a score of 52 points out of a possible 100, which puts Apple in their top category "Striding".^[309] This was an increase from May 2008, when Climate Counts only gave Apple 11 points out of 100, which placed the company last among electronics companies, at which time Climate Counts also labeled Apple with a "stuck icon", adding that Apple at the time was "a choice to avoid for the climate-conscious consumer".^[310]

In May 2015, Greenpeace evaluated the state of the Green Internet and commended Apple on their environmental practices saying, "Apple's commitment to renewable energy has helped set a new bar for the industry, illustrating in very concrete terms that a 100% renewable Internet is within its reach, and providing several models of intervention for other companies that want to build a sustainable Internet."^[311]

As of 2016, Apple states that 100% of its U.S. operations run on renewable energy, 100% of Apple's data centers run on renewable energy and 93% of Apple's global operations run on renewable energy.^[312] However, the facilities are connected to the local grid which usually contains a mix of fossil and renewable sources, so Apple carbon offsets its electricity use.^[313] The Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) allows consumers to see the effect a product has on the environment. Each product receives

a Gold, Silver, or Bronze rank depending on its efficiency and sustainability. Every Apple tablet, notebook, desktop computer, and display that EPEAT ranks achieves a Gold rating, the highest possible. Although Apple's data centers recycle water 35 times,^[314] the increased activity in retail, corporate and data centers also increase the amount of water use to 573 million US gal (2.2 million m³) in 2015.^[315]

During an event on March 21, 2016, Apple provided a status update on its environmental initiative to be 100% renewable in all of its worldwide operations. Lisa P. Jackson, Apple's vice president of Environment, Policy and Social Initiatives who reports directly to CEO, Tim Cook, announced that as of March 2016, 93% of Apple's worldwide operations are powered with renewable energy. Also featured was the company's efforts to use sustainable paper in their product packaging; 99% of all paper used by Apple in the product packaging comes from post-consumer recycled paper or sustainably managed forests, as the company continues its move to all paper packaging for all of its products.^[316] Apple working in partnership with Conservation Fund, have preserved 36,000 acres of working forests in Maine and North Carolina. Another partnership announced is with the World Wildlife Fund to preserve up to 1,000,000 acres (4,000 km²) of forests in China. Featured was the company's installation of a 40 MW solar power plant in the Sichuan province of China that was tailor-made to coexist with the indigenous yaks that eat hay produced on the land, by raising the panels to be several feet off of the ground so the yaks and their feed would be unharmed grazing beneath the array. This installation alone compensates for more than all of the energy used in Apple's Stores and Offices in the whole of China, negating the company's energy carbon footprint in the country. In Singapore, Apple has worked with the Singaporean government to cover the rooftops of 800 buildings in the city-state with solar panels allowing Apple's Singapore operations to be run on 100% renewable energy. Liam was introduced to the world, an advanced robotic disassembler and sorter designed by Apple Engineers in California specifically for recycling outdated or broken iPhones. Reuses and recycles parts from traded in products.^[317]

Apple announced on August 16, 2016, that Lens Technology, one of its major suppliers in China, has committed to power all its glass production for Apple with 100 percent renewable energy by 2018. The commitment is a large step in Apple's efforts to help manufacturers lower their carbon footprint in China.^[318] Apple also announced that all 14 of its final assembly sites in China are now compliant with UL's Zero Waste to Landfill validation. The standard, which started in January 2015, certifies that all manufacturing waste is reused, recycled, composted, or converted into energy (when necessary). Since the program began, nearly 140,000 metric tons of waste have been diverted from landfills.^[319]

On July 21, 2020, Apple announced its plan to become carbon neutral across its entire business, manufacturing supply chain, and product life cycle by 2030. In the next 10 years, Apple will try to lower emissions with a series of innovative actions, including: low carbon product design, expanding energy efficiency, renewable energy, process and material innovations, and carbon removal.^[320]

In April 2021, Apple said that it had started a \$200 million fund in order to combat climate change by removing 1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere each year.^[321]

Toxins

Following further campaigns by Greenpeace,^[322] in 2008, Apple became the first electronics manufacturer to eliminate all polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in its complete product line.^[323] In June 2007, Apple began replacing the cold cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) backlit LCD displays in its computers with mercury-free LED-backlit LCD displays and arsenic-free glass, starting with the upgraded MacBook Pro.^{[324][325][326][327]} Apple offers comprehensive and transparent information about the CO₂e, emissions, materials, and electrical usage concerning every product they currently produce or have sold in the past (and which they have enough data needed to produce the report), in their portfolio on their homepage. Allowing consumers to make informed purchasing decisions on the products they offer

for sale.^[328] In June 2009, Apple's iPhone 3GS was free of PVC, arsenic, and BFRs.^{[324][329]} All Apple products now have mercury-free LED-backlit LCD displays, arsenic-free glass, and non-PVC cables. All Apple products have EPEAT Gold status and beat the latest Energy Star guidelines in each product's respective regulatory category.^{[324][330]}

In November 2011, Apple was featured in Greenpeace's Guide to Greener Electronics, which ranks electronics manufacturers on sustainability, climate and energy policy, and how "green" their products are. The company ranked fourth of fifteen electronics companies (moving up five places from the previous year) with a score of 4.6/10.^[331] Greenpeace praises Apple's sustainability, noting that the company exceeded its 70% global recycling goal in 2010. It continues to score well on the products rating with all Apple products now being free of PVC plastic and BFRs. However, the guide criticizes Apple on the Energy criteria for not seeking external verification of its greenhouse gas emissions data and for not setting out any targets to reduce emissions.^[332] In January 2012, Apple requested that its cable maker, Volex, begin producing halogen-free USB and power cables.^[333]

Green bonds

In February 2016, Apple issued a US\$1.5 billion green bond (climate bond), the first ever of its kind by a U.S. tech company. The green bond proceeds are dedicated to the financing of environmental projects.^[334]

Racial Justice and Equality Initiatives

In June 2020, Apple committed \$100 million for its Racial Equity and Justice initiative (REJI) and in Jan 2021 announced various projects as part of the initiative.^[335]

Finance

Apple is the world's largest technology company by revenue, the world's largest technology company by total assets,^[358] and the world's second-largest mobile phone manufacturer after Samsung.^[359]

In its fiscal year ending in September 2011, Apple Inc. reported a total of \$108 billion in annual revenues—a significant increase from its 2010 revenues of \$65 billion—and nearly \$82 billion in cash reserves.^[360] On March 19, 2012, Apple announced plans for a \$2.65-per-share dividend beginning in fourth quarter of 2012, per approval by their board of directors.^[361]

The company's worldwide annual revenue in 2013 totaled \$170 billion.^[362] In May 2013, Apple entered the top ten of the *Fortune 500* list of companies for the first time, rising 11 places above its 2012 ranking to take the sixth position.^[363] As of 2016, Apple has around US\$234 billion of cash and marketable securities, of which 90% is located outside the United States for tax purposes.^[364]

Apple amassed 65% of all profits made by the eight largest worldwide smartphone manufacturers in quarter one of 2014, according to a report by *Canaccord Genuity*. In the first quarter of 2015, the company garnered 92% of all earnings.^[365]

On April 30, 2017, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Apple had cash reserves of \$250 billion,^[366] officially confirmed by Apple as specifically \$256.8 billion a few days later.^[367]

As of August 3, 2018, Apple was the largest publicly traded corporation in the world by market capitalization. On August 2, 2018, Apple became the first publicly traded U.S. company to reach a \$1 trillion market value.^{[368][369]} Apple was ranked No. 4 on the 2018 *Fortune 500* rankings of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.^[370]

Tax practices

Financial figures 2000–2021

Apple has created subsidiaries in low-tax places such as Ireland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the British Virgin Islands to cut the taxes it pays around the world. According to *The New York Times*, in the 1980s Apple was among the first tech companies to designate overseas salespeople in high-tax countries in a manner that allowed the company to sell on behalf of low-tax subsidiaries on other continents, sidestepping income taxes. In the late 1980s, Apple was a pioneer of an accounting technique known as the "Double Irish with a Dutch sandwich", which reduces taxes by routing profits through Irish subsidiaries and the Netherlands and then to the Caribbean.^[371]

British Conservative Party Member of Parliament Charlie Elphicke published research on October 30, 2012,^[372] which showed that some multinational companies, including Apple Inc., were making billions of pounds of profit in the UK, but were paying an effective tax rate to the UK Treasury of only 3 percent, well below standard corporation tax. He followed this research by calling on the Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne to force these multinationals, which also included Google and The Coca-Cola

Company, to state the effective rate of tax they pay on their UK revenues. Elphicke also said that government contracts should be withheld from multinationals who do not pay their fair share of UK tax.^[373]

Apple Inc. claims to be the single largest taxpayer to the Department of the Treasury of the United States of America with an effective tax rate of approximately of 26% as of the second quarter of the Apple fiscal year 2016.^[374] In an interview with the German newspaper FAZ in October 2017, Tim Cook stated, that Apple is the biggest taxpayer worldwide.^[375]

In 2015, Reuters reported that Apple had earnings abroad of \$54.4 billion which were untaxed by the IRS of the United States. Under U.S. tax law governed by the IRC, corporations don't pay income tax on overseas profits unless the profits are repatriated into the United States and as such Apple argues that to benefit its shareholders it will leave it overseas until a repatriation holiday or comprehensive tax reform takes place in the United States.^[376]

Year	Revenue in mil. USD	Net income in mil. USD	Total assets in mil. USD	Employees
2000 ^[336]	7,983	786	6,803	—
2001 ^[337]	5,363	-25	6,021	—
2002 ^[338]	5,742	65	6,298	—
2003 ^[339]	6,207	69	6,815	—
2004 ^[340]	8,279	274	8,050	—
2005 ^[341]	13,931	1,328	11,516	14,800
2006 ^[342]	19,315	1,989	17,205	17,800
2007 ^[343]	24,578	3,495	25,347	21,600
2008 ^[344]	37,491	6,119	36,171	32,000
2009 ^[345]	42,905	8,235	47,501	34,300
2010 ^[346]	65,225	14,013	75,183	46,600
2011 ^[347]	108,249	25,922	116,371	60,400
2012 ^[348]	156,508	41,733	176,064	72,800
2013 ^[349]	170,910	37,037	207,000	80,300
2014 ^[350]	182,795	39,510	231,839	92,600
2015 ^[351]	233,715	53,394	290,345	110,000
2016 ^[352]	215,639	45,687	321,686	116,000
2017 ^[353]	229,234	48,351	375,319	123,000
2018 ^[354]	265,595	59,531	365,725	132,000
2019 ^[355]	260,174	55,256	338,516	137,000
2020 ^[356]	274,515	57,411	323,888	147,000
2021 ^[357]	365,817	94,680	351,002	154,000

On July 12, 2016, the Central Statistics Office of Ireland announced that 2015 Irish GDP had grown by 26.3%, and 2015 Irish GNP had grown by 18.7%.^[377] The figures attracted international scorn, and were labelled by Nobel-prize winning economist, Paul Krugman, as leprechaun economics. It was not until 2018 that Irish economists could definitively prove that the 2015 growth was due to Apple restructuring its controversial double Irish subsidiaries (Apple Sales International), which Apple converted into a new Irish capital allowances for intangible assets tax scheme (expires in January 2020). The affair required the Central Bank of Ireland to create a new measure of Irish economic growth, Modified GNI* to replace Irish GDP, given the distortion of Apple's tax schemes. Irish GDP is 143% of Irish Modified GNI*.

On August 30, 2016, after a two-year investigation, the EU Competition Commissioner concluded Apple received "illegal state aid" from Ireland. The EU ordered Apple to pay 13 billion euros (\$14.5 billion), plus interest, in unpaid Irish taxes for 2004–2014.^[378] It is the largest tax fine in history.^[379] The Commission found that Apple had benefited from a private Irish Revenue Commissioners tax ruling regarding its double Irish tax structure, Apple Sales International (ASI).^[380] Instead of using two companies for its double Irish structure, Apple was given a ruling to split ASI into two internal "branches".^[381] The Chancellor of Austria, Christian Kern, put this decision into perspective by stating that "every Viennese cafe, every sausage stand pays more tax in Austria than a multinational corporation".^[382]

As of April 24, 2018, Apple agreed to start paying €13 billion in back taxes to the Irish government, the repayments will be held in an escrow account while Apple and the Irish government continue their appeals in EU courts.^[383]

On July 15, 2020, the EU General Court annuls the European Commission's decision in Apple State aid case: Apple will not have to repay €13 billion to Ireland.^[384]

In July 2022, Apple reported an 11% decline in Q3 profits compared to 2021. Its revenue in the same period rose 2% year-on-year to \$83 billion, though this figure was also lower than in 2021, where the increase was at 36%. The general downturn is reportedly caused by the slowing global economy and supply chain disruptions in China.^[385]

Litigation

Apple has been a participant in various legal proceedings and claims since it began operation.^[386] In particular, Apple is known for and promotes itself as actively and aggressively enforcing its intellectual property interests. Some litigation examples include Apple v. Samsung, Apple v. Microsoft, Motorola Mobility v. Apple Inc., and Apple Corps v. Apple Computer. Apple has also had to defend itself against charges on numerous occasions of violating intellectual property rights. Most have been dismissed in the courts as shell companies known as patent trolls, with no evidence of actual use of patents in question.^[387] On December 21, 2016, Nokia announced that in the U.S. and Germany, it has filed a suit against Apple, claiming that the latter's products infringe on Nokia's patents.^[388] Most recently, in November 2017, the United States International Trade Commission announced an investigation into allegations of patent infringement in regards to Apple's remote desktop technology; Aqua Connect, a company that builds remote desktop software, has claimed that Apple infringed on two of its patents.^[389] In January 2022, Ericsson sued Apple over payment of royalty of 5G technology.^[390]

Privacy stance

Apple has a notable pro-privacy stance, actively making privacy-conscious features and settings part of its conferences, promotional campaigns, and public image.^[391] With its iOS 8 mobile operating system in 2014, the company started encrypting all contents of iOS devices through users' passcodes, making it

impossible at the time for the company to provide customer data to law enforcement requests seeking such information.^[392] With the popularity rise of cloud storage solutions, Apple began a technique in 2016 to do deep learning scans for facial data in photos on the user's local device and encrypting the content before uploading it to Apple's iCloud storage system.^[393] It also introduced "differential privacy", a way to collect crowdsourced data from many users, while keeping individual users anonymous, in a system that Wired described as "trying to learn as much as possible about a group while learning as little as possible about any individual in it".^[394] Users are explicitly asked if they want to participate, and can actively opt-in or opt-out.^[395]

With Apple's release of an update to iOS 14, Apple required all developers of iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch applications to directly ask iPhone users permission to track them. The feature, titled "App Tracking Transparency", received heavy criticism from Facebook, whose primary business model revolves around the tracking of users' data and sharing such data with advertisers so users can see more relevant ads, a technique commonly known as targeted advertising. Despite Facebook's measures, including purchasing full-page newspaper advertisements protesting App Tracking Transparency, Apple released the update in mid-spring 2021. A study by Verizon subsidiary Flurry Analytics reported only 4% of iOS users in the United States and 12% worldwide have opted into tracking.^[396]

However, Apple aids law enforcement in criminal investigations by providing iCloud backups of users' devices,^[397] and the company's commitment to privacy has been questioned by its efforts to promote biometric authentication technology in its newer iPhone models, which don't have the same level of constitutional privacy as a passcode in the United States.^[398]

Prior to the release of iOS 15, Apple announced new efforts at combating child sexual abuse material on iOS and Mac platforms. Parents of minor iMessage users can now be alerted if their child sends or receives nude photographs. Additionally, on-device hashing would take place on media destined for upload to iCloud, and hashes would be compared to a list of known abusive images provided by law enforcement; if enough matches were found, Apple would be alerted and authorities informed. The new features received praise from law enforcement and victims rights advocates, however privacy advocates, including the Electronic Frontier Foundation, condemned the new features as invasive and highly prone to abuse by authoritarian governments.^[399]

Charitable causes

Apple is a partner of (PRODUCT)RED, a fundraising campaign for AIDS charity. In November 2014, Apple arranged for all App Store revenue in a two-week period to go to the fundraiser,^[400] generating more than US\$20 million,^[401] and in March 2017, it released an iPhone 7 with a red color finish.^[402]

Apple contributes financially to fundraisers in times of natural disasters. In November 2012, it donated \$2.5 million to the American Red Cross to aid relief efforts after Hurricane Sandy,^[403] and in 2017 it donated \$5 million to relief efforts for both Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Harvey,^[404] as well as for the 2017 Central Mexico earthquake.^[405] The company has also used its iTunes platform to encourage donations in the wake of environmental disasters and humanitarian crises, such as the 2010 Haiti earthquake,^[406] the 2011 Japan earthquake,^[407] Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in November 2013,^[408] and the 2015 European migrant crisis.^[409] Apple emphasizes that it does not incur any processing or other fees for iTunes donations, sending 100% of the payments directly to relief efforts, though it also acknowledges that the Red Cross does not receive any personal information on the users donating and that the payments may not be tax deductible.^[410]

On April 14, 2016, Apple and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) announced that they have engaged in a partnership to, "help protect life on our planet." Apple released a special page in the iTunes App Store, Apps for Earth. In the arrangement, Apple has committed that through April 24, WWF will receive 100% of the proceeds from the applications participating in the App Store via both the purchases of any paid apps and the In-App Purchases. Apple and WWF's Apps for Earth campaign raised more than \$8 million in total proceeds to support WWF's conservation work. WWF announced the results at WWDC 2016 in San Francisco.^[411]

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Apple's CEO Cook announced that the company will be donating "millions" of masks to health workers in the United States and Europe.^[412]

On January 13, 2021, Apple announced a \$100 million "Racial Equity and Justice Initiative" to help combat institutional racism worldwide.^[413]

Leadership

Current board of directors

As of October 26, 2019, the board of directors of Apple Inc. includes:^[414]

- Arthur D. Levinson (chairman)
- Tim Cook (executive director and CEO)
- James A. Bell (non-executive director)
- Al Gore (non-executive director)
- Andrea Jung (non-executive director)
- Ronald Sugar (non-executive director)
- Susan Wagner (non-executive director)

Current executive management

As of March 16, 2021, the management of Apple Inc. includes:^[414]

- Tim Cook (chief executive officer)
- Jeff Williams (chief operating officer)
- Luca Maestri (senior vice president and chief financial officer)
- Katherine L. Adams (senior vice president and general counsel)
- Eddy Cue (senior vice president – Internet Software and Services)
- Craig Federighi (senior vice president – Software Engineering)
- John Giannandrea (senior vice president – Machine Learning and AI Strategy)
- Deirdre O'Brien (senior vice president – Retail + People)
- John Ternus (senior vice president – Hardware Engineering)
- Greg Josiwak (senior vice president – Worldwide Marketing)
- Johny Srouji (senior vice president – Hardware Technologies)
- Sabih Khan (senior vice president – Operations)
- Lisa P. Jackson (vice president – Environment, Policy, and Social Initiatives)
- Isabel Ge Mahe (vice president and managing director – Greater China)
- Tor Myhren (vice president – Marketing Communications)

- Adrian Perica (vice president – Corporate Development)

List of chief executives

1. Michael Scott (1977–1981)
2. Mike Markkula (1981–1983)
3. John Sculley (1983–1993)
4. Michael Spindler (1993–1996)
5. Gil Amelio (1996–1997)
6. Steve Jobs (1997–2011)
7. Tim Cook (2011–present)

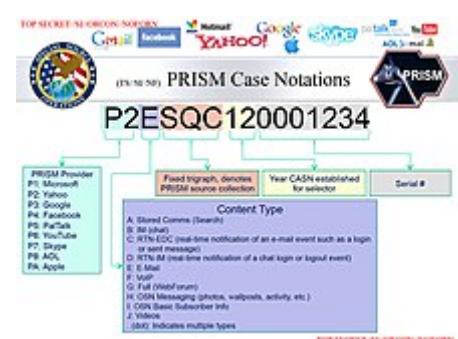
List of chairmen

The role of chairman of the Board has not always been in use; notably, between 1981 and 1985, and 1997 to 2011.^[415]

1. Mike Markkula (1977–1981)
2. Steve Jobs (1985)
3. Mike Markkula (1985–1993); second term
4. John Sculley (1993)
5. Mike Markkula (1993–1997); third term
6. Steve Jobs (2011); second term
7. Arthur D. Levinson (2011–present)

Criticism and controversies

Apple has been criticized for alleged anti-competitive behavior, rash litigation,^[417] dubious tax tactics, the use of sweatshop labor,^{[418][419]} customer service issues involving allegedly misleading warranties and insufficient data security, and its products' environmental footprint. Apple has also received criticism for its willingness to work and conduct business with nations such as China and Russia, engaging in practices that have been criticized by human rights groups.^[420] Critics have claimed that Apple products combine stolen or purchased designs that Apple claims are its original creations.^[421] It has been criticized for its alleged collaboration with the U.S. surveillance program PRISM.^[422] The company denied any collaboration.^[423]



PRISM: a clandestine surveillance program under which the NSA collects user data from companies like Facebook and Apple^[416]

Products and services

Apple's issues regarding music over the years include those with the European Union regarding iTunes,^[424] trouble over updating the Spotify app on Apple devices^[425] and collusion with record labels.^[426]

In 2018–19, Apple faced criticism for its failure to approve Nvidia web drivers for GPUs installed on legacy Mac Pro machines (up to mid 2012 5,1 running macOS Mojave 10.14). Without access to Apple-approved Nvidia web drivers, Apple users faced replacing their Nvidia cards with graphic cards produced by supported brands (such as the AMD Radeon), from a list of recommendations provided by Apple to its consumers.

In June 2019, Apple issued a recall for its 2015 MacBook Pro Retina 15" following reports of batteries catching fire. The recall affected 432,000 units, and Apple was criticized for the long waiting periods consumers experienced, sometimes extending up to 3 weeks for replacements to arrive; the company also did not provide alternative replacements or repair options.^[427]

In July 2019, following a campaign by the "right to repair" movement, challenging Apple's tech repair restrictions on devices, the FTC held a workshop to establish the framework of a future nationwide Right to Repair rule. The movement argues Apple is preventing consumers from legitimately fixing their devices at local repair shops which is having a negative impact on consumers.^[428]

On November 19, 2020, it was announced that Apple will be paying out \$113 million related to lawsuits stemming from their iPhone's battery problems and subsequent performance slow-downs.^[429] Apple continues to face litigation related to the performance throttling of iPhone 6 and 7 devices, an action that Apple argued was done in order to balance the functionality of the software with the impacts of a chemically aged battery.^[430] On January 25, 2021, Apple was hit with another lawsuit from an Italian consumer group, with more groups to follow, despite the rationale for the throttling.^[431]

On November 30, 2020, the Italian antitrust authority AGCM fined Apple \$12 million for misleading trade practices. AGCM stated that Apple's claims of the iPhone's water resistance weren't true as the phones could only resist water up to 4 meters deep in ideal laboratory conditions and not in regular circumstances. The authority added that Apple provided no assistance to customers with water-damaged phones, which it said constituted an aggressive trade practice.^[432]

On September 8, 2022, Brazil announced the ban on the sale of iPhones without power adapters. It has also fined Apple 12.275 million reais (\$2.28 million). Apple announced it will appeal this decision.^[433]

Privacy

Ireland's Data Protection Commission also launched a privacy investigation to examine whether Apple complied with the EU's GDPR law following an investigation into how the company processes personal data with targeted ads on its platform.^[434]

In December 2019, a report found that the iPhone 11 Pro continues tracking location and collecting user data even after users have disabled location services. In response, an Apple engineer said the Location Services icon "appears for system services that do not have a switch in settings."^[435]

According to published reports by Bloomberg News on March 30, 2022, Apple turned over data such as phone numbers, physical addresses, and IP addresses to hackers posing as law enforcement officials using forged documents. The law enforcement requests sometimes included forged signatures of real or fictional officials. When asked about the allegations, an Apple representative referred the reporter to a section of the company policy for law enforcement guidelines, which stated, "We review every data request for legal sufficiency and use advanced systems and processes to validate law enforcement requests and detect abuse."^[436]

Antitrust

The United States Department of Justice also began a review of Big Tech firms to establish whether they could be unlawfully stifling competition in a broad antitrust probe in 2019.^[437]

On March 16, 2020, France fined Apple €1.1 billion for colluding with two wholesalers to stifle competition and keep prices high by handicapping independent resellers. The arrangement created aligned prices for Apple products such as iPads and personal computers for about half the French retail market. According to the French regulators, the abuses occurred between 2005 and 2017 but were first discovered after a complaint by an independent reseller, eBizcuss, in 2012.^[438]

On August 13, 2020, Epic Games, the maker of the popular game Fortnite, sued Apple and Google after its hugely popular video game was removed from Apple and Google's App Store. The suits come after both Apple and Google blocked the game after it introduced a direct payment system, effectively shutting out the tech titans from collecting fees.^[439] In September 2020 Epic Games founded the Coalition for App Fairness together with other thirteen companies, which aims for better conditions for the inclusion of apps in the app stores.^[440] Later in December 2020, Facebook agreed to assist Epic in their legal game against Apple, planning to support the company by providing materials and documents to Epic. Facebook had, however, stated that the company will not participate directly with the lawsuit, although did commit to helping with the discovery of evidence relating to the trial of 2021. In the months prior to their agreement, Facebook had been dealing with feuds against Apple relating to the prices of paid apps as well as privacy rule changes.^[441] Head of ad products for Facebook Dan Levy commented, saying that "this is not really about privacy for them, this is about an attack on personalized ads and the consequences it's going to have on small-business owners," commenting on the full-page ads placed by Facebook in various newspapers in December 2020.^[442]

Politics

In January 2020, US President Donald Trump and attorney general William P. Barr criticized Apple for refusing to unlock two iPhones of a Saudi national, Mohammed Saeed Alshamrani, who shot and killed three American sailors and injured eight others in the Naval Air Station Pensacola. The shooting was declared an "act of terrorism" by the FBI,^[443] but Apple denied the request to crack the phones to reveal possible terrorist information citing its data privacy policy.^[444]

Apple Inc., shareholders increased pressure on the company to publicly commit "to respect freedom of expression as a human right", upon which Apple committed to freedom of expression and information in its human rights policy document. It said that the policy is based on the guidelines of the United Nations on business and human rights, in early September 2020.^[445]

In 2021, Apple complied with a request by the Chinese government to ban a Quran app from its devices and platforms. The request occurred in the context of the Chinese government's ongoing mass repression of Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in Xinjiang, which some have labeled a genocide.^[446]

In December 2021, The Information reported that CEO Tim Cook had negotiated in 2016 a five-year agreement with the Chinese government, motivated in part to allay regulatory issues that had harmed the company's business in China. The agreement entailed promised investments totaling \$275 billion.^[447]

In September 2021, Apple removed an app from its App Store created by Alexei Navalny meant to coordinate protest voting during the 2021 Russian legislative election. The Russian government had threatened to arrest individual Apple employees working in the country unless Apple complied.^[448]

See also

- List of Apple Inc. media events
- Pixar

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- Official website (<https://www.apple.com/>) 
- Business data for Apple Inc.: Bloomberg (<https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/AAPL:US>) · Google (<https://www.google.com/finance?q=AAPL:NASDAQ>) · Reuters (<https://www.reuters.com/markets/companies/AAPL.O>) · SEC filings (<https://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?action=getcompany&CIK=320193>) · Yahoo! (<https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/AAPL>)

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